JULY 4, 1771. THE NUMBER 1040.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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WARSAW, *April* 4.

WE learn from a Courier lately arrived here that the Fortreſs called Giurgovo, ſituated in an Iſland on the Danube, fell into the Hands of the Ruſſians on the 7th of March. While the Ruſſians were bombarding the Caſtle a Bomb fell on the Magazine of Powder; and ſetting it on Fire, the Turks demanded a Truce of twenty four Hours, which was accordingly granted. But at the Expiration of that Time, as the Garriſon received not the Reinforcements they expected from the Grand Viziar, they ſtruck their Colours, and ſurrendered the Place, on Condition that the Turks ſhould be permitted to paſs the Danube, but without taking any of their Effects with them. The Ruſſians took ſixty two Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars. The Turks had about four Hundred Men killed, and fifteen Hundred taken Priſoners.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March* 29. Military Preparations are carried on with great Vigour, for the enſuing Campaign; and as in the laſt the Turks loſt a conſiderable Quantity of Artillery, they have worked in the Founderies of this Metropolis with ſuch Aſſiduity that a great Number of new Cannon is already finiſhed.

LONDON, *April* 20.

LORD North has been for ſeveral Days paſt a very conſtant Attendant at St. James's on a great Perſonage, the Subject of which is, we are aſſured, to iſſue an Order for the farther detaining the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver in the Tower.

We are informed that Judge De Grey received, on Thurſday laſt, his Inſtructions how to behave when two great City Patriots ſhould be brought before him.

A Correſpondent ſays the Commitment of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver to the Tower may be accounted an Event of the greateſt Utility to the Nation, as it will be ſeen whether Law, the only Security of their Freedom, muſt yield to a Set of Men devoted to the Nod of a Miniſter (by Places and Penſions) who, under the Sanction of Privilege, may make themſelves as deſpotick as the Grand Seignior.

It is with the higheſt Pleaſure we can aſſure the Publick that a Company of opulent Traders will be formed in this Metropolis in Order to contract for a ſtated Quantity of Corn to be imported annually from Poland, in which Grain that Kingdom is ſaid to be remarkably fertile.

Private Letters from Copenhagen adviſe that the Queen of Denmark is with Child, to the great Joy of the whole Nation, and is happily in perfect Health. Theſe Letters add, that the King of Denmark has granted the Liberty of the Preſs in his Dominions; and that his Majeſty has received a Letter in Conſequence from M. de Voltaire, together with a Poem, wherein he ſtiles this Liberty the greateſt Bleſſing which his Daniſh Majeſty could have beſtowed upon his Subjects for the Improvement of Learning.

All the States of Italy, after the Example of his Sardinian Majeſty, are increaſing their Forces.

Twelve more Ships of the Line are actually fitting out at the different Sea Ports.

The New Parkham, Captain Brown, belonging to London, and bound to Antigua, with a valuable Cargo and Paſſengers on Board, by ſome Accident took Fire at Sea, and burned down to the Water's Edge, when the Hull ſunk. The People and Paſſengers would all have periſhed, had not, providentially, the Ship Neptune, Captain Forreſt, appeared in Sight, who came to their Aſſiſtance and took them up, and carried them into Nevis.

It is generally believed that a very formidable Power has reſolved to give us all poſſible Interruption in the Mediterranean; a Circumſtance which not a little chagrins a certain great Perſonage, whoſe whole Delight is Peace.

The Court of Liſbon, jealous of the great Progreſs the Britiſh Trade is making towards the ſouth of America, has publiſhed an Edict excluding all Foreigners from trading with the Portugueſe Settlements in that Part of the World.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A *political Phyſician* of great Eminence has favoured us with the following Liſt of *diſtempered* Perſons, with ſome Account of their Diſorders, in Order that thoſe who are in good Health may keep out of the Company of ſuch, from whom it is poſſible the *Infection* may be imbibed.

The K— is afflicted with a *Dimneſs of Sight*, occaſioned by a *Film* of extraordinary Thickneſs having grown over both Eyes.——He will not ſubmit to *couching*.

The Q—n is troubled with a *white Swelling*. This Complaint has been ſeveral Times *removed*, but conſtantly *returns*.

The D— of C——d is troubled with a *Giddineſs in the Head*.

Lord M-nſ—d with the *Scurvy*.

Lord W-ym—h with the *Spleen*.

Lord B-rr—n *ſpits Blood*.

Lord B—e is *ſick*—of his Baniſhment.

Lord N—h labours under a *Mortification*.

Sir F—r N—n has got the *Gripes*.

Mr. W-dd—ne the *Itch*.

Mr. C. F-x the *Hydrophobia*.—He was bit by his *Father*.—This young Man's Keeper, on a late Occaſion, acted very imprudently; for exhibiting him in the Window of a Coffeehouſe, his ſtrange Geſticulations *alarmed* a great Number of Perſons, and had he not been ſuddenly removed it is thought they would have gone into *Fits*.

G— O—w has a *Vertigo in the Head*.

Lady S— B— a *Vertigo in the Tail*.

Lady G—r is troubled with *fainting Fits*.

Lady H—n with the *Falling Sickneſs*.

Numbers of the Miniſtry have broke out in horrid *Bleetches*; but whether it is the *Leproſy* or the *Plague* is doubtful, though the Faculty in general believe it to be the *latter*.

The Minority have got the *Heartburn*.

The Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver are *confined* to their Chambers by a *Surfeit*.

The Recorder is afflicted with the *overflowing of the Gall*.

Sir R—d G—n with a *Lethargy*.

Mr. H—y with the *yellow Jaundice*. And

The People of England are in a *high Fever*.

REFLECTIONS *upon the preſent Diſputes between the Houſe of Commons and the Magiſtrates of* London.

Search all Europe round, and there is no Where to be found ſo much mean Profligacy in ſome, and ſo much generous Credulity in others, as within the Bills of Mortality; Circumſtances which enable deſigning, unquiet, ambitious Spirits, to turn to their own Advantage the Crimes, the Weakneſſes, and even the Virtues, of their Fellow Citizens.

Ignorant of the ſublime Ideas of conſtitutional Liberty, they ſee not that it conſiſts in the Subordination of Freemen to free Laws, but confounding the Principles of Equality with thoſe of Liberty they pave the Way to the very worſt of Tyranny, namely, that of the Populace; yet the Intereſts of that Populace they conſider not, they regard not. To their Imaginations alone they pay Attention, and would flatter their Paſſions though it ended in their Ruin. Having much Reaſon themſelves to fear the Laws, they wiſh to weaken them; for, after ſquandering the Funds of the City in Imprudence and Extravagance, they truſt, in Clamours againſt others, to drown thoſe which they expect againſt themſelves, and can hope only, in the Diſgrace of the Publick, to make their own be overlooked. They began, with the Help of their Emiſſaries, by attempting to light up a civil War between two Siſter Nations. They next endeavoured to break the Bonds which tie Parent and the Child (England and America) together. They then raiſed the People againſt the Parliament, by promoting Addreſſes to diſſolve it; and in the End they held up the Dagger of every Engliſhman to plunge it in another Engliſhman's Breaſt, by aſſerting that the Parliament was diſſolved, and that the People had a Right to diſobey the Laws which it made. Every Diſorder accompanied and followed ſuch Attempts. One of their Number declared, in full Parliament, that he would not pay the King's Tax; although, willing to draw others into Danger, he afterwards ſtruck from it himſelf. Another ſchooled his Sovereign in publick, though his Attendants, like Owls brought into the Light of the Sun, ſhowed Modeſty, for once, in the Preſence of a King of England. With an affected Decency, when their Remonſtrance was preſented, they cauſed a Mob of only a few Hundreds to follow it to the Gates of the Palace; but, with an inſolent Diſplay of their Power, they, a few Days after, brought out a Hundred Thouſand People to ſhout at their Feaſt; a Contrivance intended, by the Contraſt, to mark the more ſtrongly to all that the Mob which they could raiſe they could command. When the great Merchants of this great City went in Proceſſion, with the Splendour of Princes, to pour out their Sentiments of Loyalty and Confidence at the Foot of the Throne, their Coaches were broken, their Perſons inſulted, and ſome of their Lives brought into Danger. To diſtreſs a Miniſter, the Men I complain of ſcrupled not to diſtreſs their Country; for they urged her to a naval War, and yet took from her the Means of Pretence, by checking the Power of preſſing Seamen, betraying thus the Government and the Nation, under the Pretence of befriending the People. They oppoſed in Parliament an Undertaking calculated for the Conveniency and Embelliſhment of that City they repreſent, *Emporium totius Europæ*, merely becauſe the Proprietors happened to be Scotchmen. Theſe Men have now finiſhed their Career, refuſing Obedience to the Orders of one of the Houſes of Parliament, and ordering the Meſſenger who brought them to be ſent to Jail.

GLASGOW, *April* 25. The Bill for widening the Highways in Scotland is read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time.

The Bill, with ſeveral Amendments, for the better Regulation of Carts, Carriages, loaded Horſes, Hawkers, Pedlars, Huckſters, Tinkers, and petty Chapmen; and for filling up Coal and other Pits and Sinks, and removing of Obſtructions and Nuiſances, within Scotland, is ordered to be engroſſed,

An Eſtimate of the Expenſes of the new Roads of Communication, and building the Bridges in the Highlands of North Britain, purſuant to the Orders of the Duke of Argyle for the Year 1771, is now under Conſideration of a great Aſſembly.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bergen, *in* Norway, *to his Friend in* Edinburgh.

"This will inform you of the diſmal Situation this Town is now reduced to, by a Fire that broke out the 2d Inſtant, between three and four o'Clock in the Morning, which, in the ſhort Space of eight Hours, laid the moſt opulent and extenſive Quarter of the City in Aſhes. The Damage is computed from a Hundred Thouſand to a Hundred and fifty Thouſand Pounds Sterling; the Number of Houſes burnt, beſides Warehouſes, is reckoned a Hundred and twenty. The Conſternation was univerſal; and had not the Weather providentially continued calm, our Situation would have equalled that of the fatal Fire of 1756, under the Preſſure of which we are far from being recovered. This Stroke, ſo ſoon after, will, in all Probability, bring on the inevitable Ruin of this once flouriſhing Town."

Extract of a Letter from Bar, *in* Carrick, *April* 20.

"On Thurſday laſt a Band of Smugglers, to the Number of a Hundred and more, marched through this Place, in great Order, and with much Deliberation, being followed by a Hundred and fifty Horſes laden with Tea, and about twelve Horſes laden with Spirits, which had been landed from three Veſſels at Glenluce Bay. After theſe Wherries had unloaded Part of their Cargoes, they were obliged to run to the weſt Coaſt of Ireland, where they landed the Remainder. This Corps was attacked near Glenluce by a Party of the Military, conſiſting of a Serjeant and ſixteen Soldiers, and a Number of Exciſe Officers; but they were routed, and their Guns broke to Pieces. Luckily no Lives were loſt in the Engagement."

For the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Mr. Woodfall, I here ſend you a Quack Doctor's Bill; and if it entertains your Readers but Half as much as the Doctor and his Merry Andrew did the Company at the Maſquerade laſt Friday at Soho, it is worth your While to give it a Place in the Morning Chronicle.

To the Publick in general, and to every Individual in particular.

BE it known, that there is juſt arrived, in this Metropolis, MONSIEUR DE LA CANULE, M. D. F. R. S. A. A. S. D. S. M. S. R. Y. Z. S. and Profeſſor of Phyſick in all the Univerſities in Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. This may be conſidered as the moſt fortunate Event that ever happened to the Inhabitants of Europe, as the Doctor has brought with him the following ineſtimable Secrets, which he propoſes giving to the Publick without even the Aſſiſtance of Letters Patent.

Firſt. That moſt ſurpriſing Balſam, called *Paramandelarg Rattſiammum*, brought from *Whangwanggung*, ſituated thirty Degrees beyond the ſouth Pole; which being only rubbed on the Gums, for five Minutes, will cauſe an entire Set of new Teeth to ſprout up inſtantly, to the Amazement of the Beholders. The Doctor has invented a Machine by which he can extract the whole old Set in the tenth Part of a Moment, without the Patient feeling him.

Secondly. He performs the moſt aſtoniſhing Operations upon the Eye, by extracting the diſeaſed Eyes, and inſerting Eyes of any Colour or Brightneſs the Patient may require.

N. B. His Patients may have the Choice of the Eyes of different Animals, ſo as beſt to ſuit their Faces or Profeſſions. The Soldier may be furniſhed with the Eyes of a Lion, a Tiger, or Panther; the Lover, with thoſe of the Spaniel or Goat; and thoſe Perſons who are obliged to be much out at Night, with Cat's Eyes, which will enable them to ſee in the Dark as well as by Daylight. He alſo gives a conſiderable Price for ſound human Eyes, which he will extract without the Seller ſuffering the leaſt Pain.

Thirdly. The illuſtrious Ointment called *Syang Yang Ching Quey Tſchenmencow* (prepared from the Marrow of Humming Birds, and invented by *Li Laukum*, who lived five Thouſand Years before the Date of the Moſaick Creation, and from whom the Doctor is deſcended in a right Line) this Ointment, being applied to the Stump of a Leg or Arm which has been cut off, will immediately cauſe a Regeneration of the Parts which have been deſtroyed, ſo that the Patient ſhall, in five Days, have as perfect a Foot or Hand as he had before the Operation.

Fourthly. He has brought over the Method of bandaging, by which the Chineſe Ladies confine their Feet to that beautiful Smallneſs ſo as to be ſcarcely equal to the Size of the great Toe Nail of an Engliſhwoman.

The Doctor is too modeſt to deſcant on his own Merit, but doubts not to convince all impartial People that he is the moſt profound Philoſopher and Phyſician, and the moſt exalted Genius, that ever the World produced, and that his Abilities ſurpaſs all human Imagination.

By the Royal Letters Patent, the Doctor has juſt invented the truly famous and highly eſteemed Blacking Ball for Shoes and Boots, which gives ſuch a Tincture that a Boot blacked with the above Ball perfectly anſwers all the Purpoſes of a Looking Glaſs, and therefore exceedingly convenient to all Travellers.

A MODERN CHARACTER.

I HAVE lately thrown my Eyes into the Country and about the ſmall incorporated Towns, where I find no Animal of ſo dangerous and ſo malignant a Nature as an Old Cat. Many People will be aſtoniſhed at ſo extraordinary an Appellation, but when the Character is drawn at full Length they will moſt readily ſubſcribe to the Likeneſs. The Poets, with much Humour and Satire, have found out a Similitude of Mankind in many Animals. As for Example, they call a dull Fellow an Aſs, a ſnarling Fellow a Cur, a ſimple Fellow a Sheep, a lethargick Fellow a Dormouſe, a fierce Fellow a Lion, a falſe Woman an Hyena, an alluring Woman a Crocodile, a jarring Man and Wife a Dog and Cat, a filthy Woman a Sow, an Alderman a Hog, and a ſlingy eccentrick Character a queer Fiſh. Now to theſe various Compariſons I am to deſcribe what a Man means when he ſays, Do you know *Bella Buzztale?* Yes, is not ſhe a damned *Old Cat?*

An Old Cat is a romantick talkative old Maid, that has no other Amuſement but Scandal; that ſits up late, and gets up early, to collect all the Lies of the Place to retail them round the Town; and when any uncommon Dearth happens in the Circle of Obloquy, her Invention is to ſupply that Scarcity. She is a perfect Tigreſs of the human Race, and, without Diſtinction, falls upon and devours Man, Woman, and Child. Her moſt harmleſs Moments are at Quadrille; where, between the Deals, ſhe can only deal round her Arrows of Detraction to thoſe who immediately preſent themſelves to her View. Moſt of the People of the Earth are moſt harmleſs aſleep; but an Old Cat, from Practice and Study, will dream a ſufficient Number of Fallacies, in the Courſe of a Night, to ſupply her, upon Occaſion, for the following Day, with a moſt variegated and elaborate Diſcourſe. The genteel Folks, who deteſt thoſe Words made Uſe of by their Inferiours, call theſe Damſels of forty five Old Tabbies; and, from long Cuſtom, Dread, or other Apprehenſions, court their Acquaintance for Fear of their Satire. Bella Buzztale is, without Exception, the firſt of this maiden and infernal Race. She hates all Womankind, and all Mankind; and her principal Reaſon is, becauſe ſhe hates herſelf. And though Bella is as ugly and as old as Sappho, with as much Volubility of Tongue, but without one Grain of that Maiden's Senſe; though ſhe is more like a fly-blown Cake of Tallow in July, or a Parchment Indenture upon which a Lawyer has ſcribbled an unintelligible Hand Writing; yet ſhe has Vanity enough to believe herſelf handſome, and will, with a ſcrewed up Mouth, aſſure you, "that ſhe has had moſt advantageous Offers of being taken into keeping." She is the firſt to proclaim a Death, a Burial, a Marriage, a Courtſhip, or a Chriſtening; and two young People of the oppoſite Sex, walking twice together in the Streets, or dancing twice together at the Aſſembly, is ſufficient for Bella to confirm it to be a Match, or an Intrigue. If a married Lady is not happy enough to have the politeſt of Huſbands, and ſhe returns a Curteſy or a Smile to ſome younger or more modiſh Man, Bella is dying with Venom like a Toad, until ſhe has ſpit her Spleen into the Minds and Hearts of all the Town againſt the innocent Lady. An Old Cat never miſſes Church, and harangues upon good divine Diſcourſes, and cenſures all who neglect publickly to hear the Word of God, though ſhe never practiſes thoroughly one holy Tenet, or fulfilled a Commandment of the Lord.

In ſhort, an Old Cat is oppoſite to every Thing that Nature conſtituted amiable, generous, good, or true. She is the Peſt of Society, a Hypocrite among Men and Women, a Phariſee in the Eye of Heaven, and a rank putrid Abomination to the Deity. But notwithſtanding all the World moſt minutely knows this checkered diabolical Character, and though ſhe deceives the World every Day ſhe riſes, yet there is that peculiar Credulity about the female Sex to even believe the bittereſt and worſt of Womankind.

BOSTON, *June* 3.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Character, dated London, *April* 6.

SINCE my laſt I received your obliging Preſent of the Trial of the Soldiers. The Evidence, on my Peruſal of it, appears to me very ſatisfactory, and fully juſtifies the Verdict given by the Jury. I confeſs I did not expect to find the Evidence, in all Reſpects, as favourable as it now turns out.

"Parliament is entirely taken up with Attention to Riots, and other Inſults on its Privileges. I fancy the Accounts of them appear more formidable in the Colonies, from our Newſpapers, than, in Truth, they are in themſelves. Important Conſequences are not, I believe, to be feared from them; yet they are, at preſent, very vexatious and provoking.

"The States of Europe are all armed, and ready for War. If not diſpoſed to it, it is poſſible at leaſt they may be involved in a War with very little Notice, which makes it therefore neceſſary we ſhould be provided for it. This Proviſion takes up much Time of Parliament."

June 6. Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth Day of our moſt gracious Sovereign, when he entered the thirty fourth Year of his Age, the Honourable his Majeſty's Council, and the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſitting at Cambridge, adjourned to Captain Stedman's publick Houſe, where, with a Number of other Gentlemen, they joined in expreſſing their Joy by drinking his Majeſty's Health, and other loyal and conſtitutional Toaſts. In this Town the Batteries were fired at twelve o'Clock, alſo the Cannon of the Train of Artillery under Captain Paddock, the Company being muſtered on the Occaſion, and marched to King Street, where they performed many military Manœuvres with ſuch Order and Regularity as gave Pleaſure to a large Number of Spectators. At one o'Clock the Guns at Caſtle William, and on Board his Majeſty's Ships in the Harbour, were fired. In the Afternoon his Excellency the Governour gave an elegant Entertainment at the Britiſh Coffeehouſe to the Officers of his Majeſty's Navy, Army, and Cuſtoms. At drinking the KING, after Dinner, the Ships fired a *Feu de Joye*. In the Evening the Honourable Commodore Gambier gave a Ball at Concert Hall, where was preſent a great Number of Gentlemen and Ladies. There was the Appearance of the greateſt Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Joy, among People of all Denominations, on this Anniverſary.

NEW YORK, *June* 10.

TUESDAY laſt being his Majeſty's Birth Day, the ſame was obſerved as uſual. At Noon the principal Gentlemen aſſembled at the Fort, where his Majeſty's Health was drank, under the Diſcharge of twenty one Cannon; and at one the like Number was fired by his Majeſty's Ship the Dealcaſtle, Captain Jacobs, and the armed Schooner Sultana, Captain Inglis, and other Veſſels in the Harbour.

The twenty ſixth Regiment, and the Train of Artillery, appeared under Arms without the City, where they were reſpectively exerciſed, with ſeveral Diſcharges of Field Pieces, and three Vollies of ſmall Arms. At Night there were Fireworks, and the City was handſomely illuminated.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton (*in* Jamaica) *April* 10, 1771.

"The 18th of March laſt was tried and convicted, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held here, Captain Zachariah Day, for the Murder of Samuel Long, his Boatſwain, on the high Seas, near the Iſland of Cuba; and on the Day following, in the ſame Court, was convicted Thomas Bell, late chief Mate of a Sloop belonging to Montego Bay, for piratically robbing and plundering a Spaniſh Schooner, near Cuba, of fourteen Thouſand Dollars. This is the Perſon who was concerned with Captain Yarr, in October laſt, in the above mentioned Piracy; they were convicted upon the Teſtimony of ſome of their Veſſel's Crew, whom they had turned adrift at Sea (to the Number of twelve, in the Spaniſh Schooner, after they had robbed her) without Water or Proviſions, but who fortunately arrived here a few Days afterwards. Day was executed the 29th of March, and Bell the 1ſt of April; the former had taken a Quantity of Laudanum, in Rum, and was very much intoxicated, though he had, with Bell, taken the Sacrament the Day before. The latter died very penitent."

NEWBERN, *June 7.*

SINCE our laſt the Honourable Samuel Cornell, Eſquire, returned home from our Troops in Orange County, and brings a certain Account of the Regulators being entirely broken and diſperſed; and that near thirteen or fourteen Hundred of them have laid down their Arms, taken the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majeſty, and returned to their Habitations in Peace.

His Excellency the Governour, after the Battle, marched into the Plantations of Huſbands, Hunter, and ſeveral others of the outlawed Chiefs of the Regulators, and laid them waſte; they having moſt of them eſcaped from the Battle, and are ſince fled. A Reward of one Thouſand Acres of Land, and one Hundred Dollars, is offered by his Excellency for Huſbands, Hunter, Butler, and Rednap Howell; and ſeveral of the Regulaters have been permitted to go in Queſt of them, on leaving their Children Hoſtages.

The Lands of the outlawed Regulators are to be ſold by the Sheriff of the County where they lie, agreeable to Act of Aſſembly; and many of them are of great Value, being perhaps the beſt Lands on this Continent, particularly Hermon Huſbands's, who had growing on his Plantation about fifty Acres of as fine Wheat as perhaps ever grew, with Clover Meadows equal to any in the northern Colonies; but (infatuated, unhappy Man) about four Hundred Head of Horſes, which were turned in upon it by our Troops, in a few Days left it without a Spear of Corn, Graſs, or Herbage growing, and without a Houſe or Fence ſtanding. A melancholy Conſideration, but made neceſſary by the Laws of War.

Thus has his Excellency the Governour, at the Head of a Handful of Troops, compared to the Number of the Regulators, through the immediate Hand of divine Providence, broke this dangerous and daring Conſpiracy, that every Day increaſed, and threatened to overwhelm this once flouriſhing Province in one Scene of horrid Confuſion and lawleſs Fury. For who but the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth could guide the Balls from the Rifles of the Regulators to fly over the Heads of our Troops in the Day of Battle, as they did by ten Thouſands; which otherwiſe, as they were at leaſt five Times the Number of our Troops, muſt have cut them off by Hundreds, and left the Field of Battle a diſmal Scene of Blood and Carnage.

From the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

The following entertaining and true Story, whilſt it moves the Paſſions, muſt give the higheſt Pleaſure to every ſentimental Reader.

AMONG all the Vices that diſgrace human Nature, none is more odious than Ingratitude. The ancient Sages reckoned it the Quinteſſence of all Wickedneſs. The Man who was unthankful for Favours received they ſtigmatized as a Monſter. The reaſoning Brute that could forget his Benefactor they deemed an Object of Contempt and Deriſion. But however deteſtable Ingratitude is, no Vice prevails more univerſally; and the Man of yeſterday's Obſervation will ſee that thoſe on whom he laviſhes his moſt benign Favours generally return Evil for Good, Diſſimulation for Sincerity, and Hatred for Kindneſs.

I have always conſidered Gratitude as the Soul of Virtue; and the Man, whether in high or low Life, whoſe Heart is warmed with its genial Rays, as an Honour to human Nature, and an Heir of a happy Immortality.

In Appian, and other Authors, I have read of the Gratitude of Lions and ſavage Animals to their Benefactors; and every Recital of ſuch Actions filled my Breaſt with the Love and Veneration of this faireſt of Eternal Wiſdom's Children. But the Recollection of the following Acts of Gratitude, in humble *rational* Life, ever fills my Soul with Rapture and Admiration.

During the Tory Adminiſtration of Queen Anne, no Courtier was more careſſed, adored, and raiſed to higher Places of Truſt, Honours, and Preferment, than the noble Butler, Duke of Ormond. Her Majeſty had appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and his Grace, in ſailing from Cheſter to Dublin, through a dangerous Channel, was overtaken by a violent Storm, which drove them on the Rocks of Angleſea, where they were wrecked; his Grace, and only a few of his Retinue, having, with Difficulty, ſaved their Lives by ſwimming to Land. That Part of the Iſland on which they were caſt was cold, barren, and uncultivated. Having travelled ſome Miles through a Deſert, the firſt Houſe they eſpied was the humble Cottage of a poor Curate. It conſiſted of a Kitchen and Bedchamber, both meanly furniſhed. The Clergyman, on ſeeing his Weather-beaten Gueſts, knew them to be Perſons of Rank, and gave them a moſt welcome Reception. Having kindled a ſwinging Fire, he dried their wet Garments, and ſet before them the beſt Entertainment of the Houſe. His frugal, though decent Hoſpitality, charmed the Duke. He was tranſported to ſee ſo much ſolid Contentment, and unalloyed Felicity, poſſeſſed by his generous Landlord. He aſked the Curate what his yearly Living was. Five Pounds, replies Joſeph, for that was his Name; but I have a notable Wife, and, as we have two Cows, we ſell their Milk and Butter, which almoſt ſupports us, and we reſerve the five Pounds to buy Clothes, and for our Childrens Education. Ormond, on his Departure, promiſed to remember his Hoſt; and his Secretary gave Joſeph Directions where he might find his Gueſts, if ever he came to Dublin.

The Curate waited long to hear of Something being done in his Favour, but in vain. At laſt, roused by his Wife, he reſolves to puſh his Fortune; and, being properly equipped, he ſets out for the Iriſh Metropolis. On his Arrival, being a Scholar, and a Man of conſiderable Abilities, he was readily admitted by the Dean to preach next Sunday Forenoon before the Lord Lieutenant and both Houſes of Parliament. Having mounted the Pulpit, he choſe that remarkable text, *But the chief Butler* (his Grace's Name was Butler) *remembered not Joſeph, but forgat him.* Here he painted the Vice of Ingratitude in the moſt ſtriking Colours, and ſhowed the unhappy Influence that high Life has on the Great, in making them forget the beneficent and humane Actions done them by thoſe who dwell in the humble Valley of Obſcurity and Indigence; and, having deſcribed this criminal Negligence towards their generous Benefactors, he obſerved, "that this might ariſe, not ſo much from an innate Depravity of Heart, as from the Multiplicity of State Offices, in which they may be nobly employed, or from having their Minds poiſoned by the bewitching Flatteries of mercenary Sycophants, who ceaſe not to draw their Attention from the amiable Purſuits of Humanity, Juſtice, and Compaſſion, into thoſe of Riot, Intemperance, and Debauchery." Having come to his Application, he thus concluded: "And now, my honourable Audience, let each of us turn our Thoughts inward, and aſk ourſelves, did I ever receive a grateful kind Office from any One in a Station of Life far inferiour to mine, from One to whom all-bountiful Heaven had not dealt out her common Gifts with ſo liberal a Hand as to me; but on whom ſhe had conferred more valuable Bleſſings, an open, a generous Heart? And have I forgotten ſuch Generoſity? Have I neglected to reward it tenfold? Was I ever in my Life expoſed to the Rage of the mercileſs Elements, when all Nature ſeemed to conſpire for my Deſtruction? Did I ever ſee my Companions ſwallowed up in the devouring Deeps, and myſelf brought ſafe to Land with a ſurviving few? And did any poor, but contented Man, receive me and my ſhipwrecked Aſſociates into his Houſe, whilſt his active Wife was employed in making a Fire, and, with unaffected decent Simplicity, prepared a Repaſt of plain wholeſome Food, to cheer our fainting Spirits, and invigorate our cold drenched Limbs, now ſafe from the Dangers of the ſtormy Main; who would not permit his Gueſts to ſtir from his charitable Dome until clear ſerene Skies, and genial Sunſhine, invited us to proceed on our Journey? And have I, ungrateful Man! ſuffered ſuch generous and diſintereſted Benevolence of Soul to paſs unnoticed and unrewarded? Have I ſuffered my Benefactors to languiſh under the corroding Scourge of friendleſs Poverty, or to ſolicit Charity's cold Hand in vain?"

Ormond was all Attention to this Diſcourſe; and, on Examination, found himſelf guilty of ſome Pieces of criminal Negligence perfectly ſimilar to thoſe now deſcribed. But Conviction was brought home to his Mind in a more forcible Manner, when, on recollecting the Features and Countenance of the Preacher, he found him to be his kind and generous Landlord of Angleſea, whom he had inhumanly forgot. Turning about to his Secretary, "Is not this (ſays he) our honeſt Friend Joſeph?" To which he replied, "Pleaſe your Excellency, I believe it is." "Invite him to Dinner with me." Joſeph being come into the Duke's Preſence, told him, with thoſe ingenuous Bluſhes natural to an honeſt Mind, that he was the poor Curate of Angleſea, whoſe welcome Gueſt the Duke once was; that he ſeemed to have this ſingle Chance in his whole Life to make his Fortune; and that he came to remind his Excellency of his Promiſe to provide for him. "You are a very deſerving worthy honeſt Man," replies his Grace; and immediately orders the Vacancies of the Church to be ſearched. Only one Living of three Hundred Pounds was found vacant. "There is none ſo meritorious as our generous Hoſt;" and inſtantly promoted him from five Pounds a Year to three Hundred Pounds.

But, alas, how ſhort lived is all human Bliſs! How quick the Tranſitions of Fortune! How ſmall Confidence can be placed on Princes, or the Sons of Men! At the Acceſſion of George I. Ormond was diveſted of all his Places, fled to eſcape a Trial for his Life, and his whole Fortune was ſeized by the Crown. For ſome Time the Liberality of his Friends ſupported him, but this was ſoon withdrawn; and the once all-great and all-mighty Generaliſſimo of England became a forlorn Fugitive, environed with all the dreary Horrours of Want, Oppreſſion, Poverty, and Contempt. But how was his Heart rejoiced to find a generous and ample Supply from an unexpected Quarter, even from his old Landlord Joſeph. This grateful Man, hearing of the Duke's great Misfortunes, thought it the leaſt Part of his Duty to relieve, out of his Benifice, the Neceſſities of his great and good Patron, to whom he owed all his Living. "My deareſt (ſays he to his Wife) do you hear of the great Wants, and deep Diſtreſſes, of our noble Benefactor, who raiſed us to our preſent affluent State? You know we can live as well on a Hundred Pounds a Year as on a Thouſand Pounds. What if we ſhould ſettle two Hundred Pounds a Year on our generous Patron for Life? For I hear his Friends have forgot him, and he is in Danger of periſhing for Hunger and Want." Joſeph's Wife heartily conſented to the Propoſal, and a Year's Salary was remitted to the Duke. Aſtoniſhed at this ſecond Act of Kindneſs, his Grace wrote a particular Detail of it to a Nobleman at Court, who, though a zealous Partiſan of another Faction, had ever maintained a ſtrict and inviolate Friendſhip with him. By his Intereſt Joſeph was preferred to a ſecond Living, worth five Hundred Pounds a Year; but before his Promotion took Place the brave Duke of Ormond died in Exile, ſo that Joſeph could no longer relieve the Wants, nor alleviate the Misfortunes, of his noble Patron, for he was gone down to that Land of Silence and Reſt where the Oppreſſor and the Oppreſſed meet together, and his Soul had winged its Way to thoſe pure Regions where Wealth and Riches are accounted contemptible Trifles, where Titles and Dignities are trampled on with Scorn, and where Virtue alone is exalted and ennobled with diſtinguiſhing and eternal Bays.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June 27.*

Mr. PURDIE,

PRAY Sir, through the Channel of your uſeful Paper, let me adviſe the Reverend Gentlemen engaged in the preſent Diſpute about the Expediency of an American Biſhop to confine themſelves for the future, in what they may have to offer to the Publick upon that Subject, to the Rules of Decency. You cannot imagine the real Injury it does to Religion and Morality to ſee ſome of the moſt learned and pious Clergy of Virginia treating one another, by Name and Surname, in the publick Gazettes, more like the Fiſhwomen in Billingſgate Market, than the Miniſters of a reformed Chriſtian Church. Why cannot our Clergy, Mr. Purdie, like other Societies of Gentlemen, offer their Aſſent or Diſſent to the Point in Debate conſiſtent with the Rules of common good Breeding, and without flying into indecent Invective upon every Occaſion? But it is really lamentable to think that the Clergy, in all Ages, have treated one another, in their Diſputes, with leſs Decorum and Decency than they ever have been treated by any other Sect or Society of Men in the World beſides. I am, &c.

MARTIN LUTHER.

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN's *Anſwer to the* REAL LAYMAN.

SIR,

UNDER the Character which, you ſay, I have aſſumed, I hope to ſay Nothing that ſhall derogate from the Character of a *Country Gentleman*, who profeſſes himſelf to be a Member of the Church of England, and therefore a Friend to the Government of the Clergy by a Biſhop. But, as it is of no Concern to the Publick whether I be a *real Country Gentleman*, or you a *real Layman*, which, I am ſorry to ſay it, may be queſtioned, I will add no more on this Head.

You have attacked the Favourers of an American Epiſcopate on the only Plan on which they can be attacked with any Shadow of Argument; namely, the Plan of *imputing to them Deſigns which they diſavow.* You muſt know very well that there is more Art than Reaſon in this Method of proceeding; for it muſt ſurely be an unreaſonable Way of proceeding to argue againſt what any Set of Men *propoſe* by Objections which will only lie againſt what they do *not propoſe.* But yet it may ſerve to bring them into a very difficult Situation, becauſe it is eaſier to convince the Underſtanding when miſled than to convince or quiet the Fears and Apprehenſions raiſed by Phantoms taken for Realities; which, while the Impoſition laſts, ſuſpends the reaſoning Faculty. On one Occaſion you ſay that you *pretend not to dive into the Thoughts of* the Clergy who favour an American Epiſcopate. This ſhould mean, that you will be ſo fair as to eſtimate their Deſigns from their own Account of them. Had you adhered to this Rule, on all Occaſions, you might have ſpared all that you have ſaid againſt their favouring an American Epiſcopate. If you will now adhere to this Rule, you will find that you may ſpare all you can have to ſay againſt their favouring an American Epiſcopate.

I do not pretend to vie with you in the Knowledge of the Law. I will at preſent take for granted what you ſay in that Reſpect; I will conſider the Condition of our Diſſenters, and the Condition of our Clergy, according to your Account of theſe Matters; and I will examine what Concluſions may be fairly drawn from this Account of yours. The Act of Toleration, you tell us, does not extend here. It is true the Diſſenters enjoy the ſame Privileges here as their Brethren do in England, but they owe them to the Indulgencies of the General Court. Our Clergy, as Clergymen, or eccleſiaſtical Perſons, are under no Government, becauſe there are no eccleſiaſtical Courts here, and conſequently no Biſhop exerciſes Juriſdiction here; and becauſe the General Court has not yet begun to exerciſe Authority over the Clergy, as eccleſiaſtical Perſons. This is a ſad State of Affairs. We are all in Uncertainty and Confuſion here in Relation to theſe two Points, of very great Importance in any Government. Is it not Time then to apply ſome Remedy to ſuch Diſorders? Let us conſider what Remedy you would apply, and what Remedy the Clergy, who are Favourers of an American Epiſcopate, would apply. For, whether I am a real Layman or not I will venture, from my Acquaintance with them, to ſpeak what I know to be the Sentiments of the above mentioned Clergy on this Occaſion. You would have the Diſſenters to remain on this uncertain Footing, to depend for their Privileges not on Law but on Men, on the Opinions of the Members of the General Court. You would have the Clergy, inſtead of being directed in their Duty, exhorted and puniſhed by a Biſhop, to be content with no other Government than that of being ſuſpended or deprived, when Occaſion requires, by the General Court. It muſt be acknowledged you are a ſtaunch Friend to the General Court; and ſo, I hope, am I. I have all poſſible Reſpect for the preſent Members of the General Court. I know of no Power with which the preſent Members of that Court might not be ſafely truſted. But what then? The preſent Members will not live for ever. They, as well as other Men, muſt have their Succeſſours. Their Succeſſours muſt be nominated by the King. And what Security has the Church that Diſſenters may not hereafter have Intereſt to get into theſe Appointments? Therefore put the preſent Members of the General Court out of the Queſtion. You, I know, make light of accumulating Powers in the ſame Hands. But, Sir, it was Nothing but the Junction of civil and eccleſiaſtical Power in the ſame Hands which occaſioned all that Tyranny which you juſtly condemn in ancient Biſhops. Biſhops were Men, and ſo are Lay Perſons. And can any Body be ſo prejudiced as to ſuppoſe that the Accumulation of Power may not have the ſame Effect, in Proceſs of Time, in Lay Hands, as it has had in clerical? You allow that the Clergy are unwilling to be cenſured, ſuſpended, and deprived, by a Court of Laymen. You know that they muſt be unwilling, from Principle, to put their Necks under this Yoke. And would you impoſe Governours upon them which they never have been uſed to receive? Would you deprive them of the common Right of Britiſh Subjects, that of being tried by their Peers? You know that when this new Exerciſe of eccleſiaſtical Power takes Place the Clergy will think that they are no longer under the epiſcopal, but rather under the Preſbyterian Form of Church Government. You know they will think that the *Church of England* no longer exiſts in this Dominion. Now let us ſee what Remedies the Clergy wiſh to ſee obtained for the above Diſorders. They wiſh to ſee a better Security for the Privileges of Diſſenters than you ſay there is at preſent. They wiſh that the Act of Toleration might be made to extend hither, or that ſome Way or other the Privileges of Diſſenters may not depend on the variable Opinions of Men, but be founded in Law, and be defined by Law. I will be *candid* enough to confeſs to you that the Clergy wiſh this for their own Sakes, as much as for the Sake of the Diſſenters, leſt the Privileges of Diſſenters ſhould be reſtrained within too narrow Bounds on the one Hand, or carried too far beyond juſt Limits on the other. Should the Diſſenters deſire an Act here, or ſhould it be thought fit to deſire one elſewhere, for theſe Purpoſes, the Clergy, if required, would join them in that Requeſt. But though thus reaſonable towards the Diſſenters, they cannot carry their Complaiſance ſo far as to be deſirous of gratifying them with the Deſtruction of *the Church of England.* They would have the Diſſenters, ſo far as they are religious Societies, to be governed by their own Modes of Church Government. They deſire the ſame Thing, and no more, for themſelves. As Clergymen of the Church of England, they deſire to be governed by a Biſhop who ſhall have no Power but over his own Clergy. That you may frame your Notion of the Mind of the Clergy in this Point, if you pleaſe, by their own Account of it, I am allowed to give you the following Paſſage from the propoſed Addreſs to the King. "We make it our humble Requeſt that the Biſhop "appointed may come over with no Authority, no Expectation of acquiring any in Reſpect to the Laity; that he may be empowered to interfere with no Privileges, civil or religious, at preſent enjoyed by any "Society profeſſing Chriſtianity, but diſſenting from the national Church; "that he may not be ſuffered to think of taking out of the Hands of your "Majeſty's Courts, already fixed by Law, any of the Buſineſs which "they have been uſed to tranſact, and which, it muſt be acknowledged, "they have hitherto tranſacted with univerſal Acquieſcence and Approbation; that he may be confined, within the Limits of his paſtoral "Charge, to Offices purely epiſcopal; and that he may owe a Maintenance ſuiting his Station and Dignity (as our Commiſſary does at preſent) to the Bounty and Benefaction of your Majeſty, or to any other "Mode of Support not burtheniome or diſagreeable to your American "Subjects." I perceive, from what you have written, that in the Article above, which reſpects the Diſſenters, you will object to the Expreſſion *at preſent enjoyed* as a *gilded but bitter Pill.* What you ſay about the Act of Toleration did not occur to the Compoſers of the Addreſſes. They mean by the Words *at preſent enjoyed* ſimply, plainly, and without any Subterfuge, whatever Privileges the Diſſenters at preſent enjoy in *Fact*; whether from Law or from the Indulgence of the General Court. They will, I am ſure, have no Objection to add ſuch an Explanation; or, if that be not thought ſtrong enough, any other Words, that ſhall be dictated by Suſpicion and Jealouſy.

All your Reaſoning is founded in this, that either we muſt have no Biſhop among us, or we muſt have a Biſhop with Archdeacons, Deans, Prebends, at a monſtrous Expenſe to this Colony, with Powers inimical to the Powers already in Being, and with Powers to which the People in general have the utmoſt Averſion. On the other Hand, the Clergy and Favourers of an American Epiſcopate think that there is a Medium between theſe two Extremes; that this Medium alone is deſirable; that this Medium alone the Circumſtances of the Church in this Country require; that a primitive Kind of Biſhop, who ſhall bring no Expenſe on the Colony, who ſhall have no Power but what reſpects the Government of the Clergy, not only may be obtained, but is the only Kind of Biſhop that can or ought to be obtained; and that it would be equal Folly and Wickedneſs to attempt the obtaining any other. If the King and his Council ſhould be of your Mind in this Point, and not of the Clergy's, then the propoſed Addreſs could have no other Effect, could ſerve no other End, than to convince the King and his Council of the Abſurdity of aiming to ſend any Biſhop to America. If the Clergy in general be, as you ſuppoſe, from their not attending the Convention, againſt the Scheme for an American Epiſcopate, then the propoſed Addreſs can go no farther.

The Clergy who eſpouſed the Plan of an American Epiſcopate at the Convention thought all the Power which they deſire the Biſhop to have is already provided for by the Laws. They therefore did not think of applying to the Legiſlature for any new Law to give the Biſhop Power. They expect the Biſhop to be maintained by private Donations already bequeathed in England, by ſuch as may be given, and by Addition from the Royal Bounty. They therefore did not think of applying to the Legiſlature for the Biſhop's Support. They thought the Meeting of the Aſſembly at a great Diſtance, and that the Circumſtances of the Clergy at this Criſis admitted of no Delay in this Affair. They are not ſorry, but glad, that, contrary to the general Expectation, the Aſſembly will meet ſoon. The Legiſlature will have an Opportunity, if they think proper, to take this Matter under their Conſideration. The Clergy and Favourers of an Epiſcopate hope that there is Nothing in their Conduct hitherto that can draw upon them Oppoſition or Cenſure from the Legiſlature. The Legiſlature may diſapprove of the propoſed Addreſs, and then I ſuppoſe there will be a ſhort End of it. But the Clergy and Favourers of an American Epiſcopate hope that they ſhall not have ſo much Occaſion given them by the Legiſlature to lament the Downfall of *the Church of England* in this Dominion. We hope that the Attempts of you, and other Writers, will not ſo far prevail as to render us the Objects of the Legiſlature's Diſlike. We deſire no more of you, and other Opponents, than to remember that our Plan for an American Epiſcopate is fully expreſſed in the following Words: *A Biſhop who ſhall create no Expenſe to any Perſon in America; a Biſhop to ordain Miniſters of the Church of England, to confirm ſuch as deſire it, and to govern the Clergy; a Biſhop for theſe Purpoſes alone, and for no other Purpoſes whatſoever.* If you, or other Opponents, have any Thing to ſay againſt this Plan, it deſerves to be conſidered; but whatever you may ſay againſt any other Plan, the Product of your own Imaginations, it concerns not the Favourers of an American Epiſcopate. It is manifeſtly no more than the Amuſement of firing away at a Mark ſet up by yourſelves for your own Diverſion.

Having thus conſidered the general Tenour of your Compoſition, I am at Liberty to encounter ſome particular Paſſages; which, perhaps, may ſerve to throw more Light upon the Subject. You ſay, "within theſe "few Years many Diſſenters have ſprung up among us, and are daily "increaſing." We deſire not to hinder the various Diſſenters that have ſprung up among us from increaſing, or from ſpreading their Tenets by any hard or unfair Means, inconſiſtent with religious Liberty; but by fit and proper Means, not inconſiſtent with religious Liberty, we do deſire to obviate their Attempts to ſpread their various Tenets: And ſuch fit and proper Means we think to find in an American Epiſcopate. The greateſt Advantage which the various Diſſenters have to ſpread their Tenets is in Pariſhes that either lie long vacant, without any Incumbent in them, or are ill ſupplied by the Incumbent. If we had a Biſhop, he would be of great Service in theſe two Points; by ordaining our young Men, ſoon after they had paſſed their one and twentieth Year, Deacons of the Church of England. Theſe Deacons muſt remain in this State three Years before they could be ordained Prieſts, and conſequently before they could be qualified to ſerve Pariſhes of their own. All this Time they would employ in aſſiſting the ſick, the lame, or the old and ſuperannuated Miniſters of Pariſhes, or in officiating in vacant Pariſhes, in ſuch a Manner as to take away from them the Temptation of attending on diſſenting Teachers, under the Want of any Teacher of their own Church which they can conveniently attend. And by the ſame Means too, the Veſtries, when they come to elect a Miniſter into a vacant Pariſh, would have more Choice of Candidates, would be applied to by more Candidates with whoſe Conduct they have been previouſly acquainted, would have a better Chance and Opportunity of getting a Miniſter to their Liking, and would never have Occaſion to invite Candidates by an Advertiſement in the publick Papers.

You ſpeak of "*Diſſenters*, and every other *moderate* Man who is a Friend "to religious Liberty," as Perſons who muſt "think that Mankind have "a Right to purſue that Road to Heaven which appears to them the beſt "and moſt direct." Upon this Principle, I allow that the Spirit of the Act of Toleration very properly prevails here. Upon this Principle, three or four Congregations of Preſbyterians may have a Preſbytery to obtain and govern their Clergy, and to help them in *their* Road to Heaven, without applying to the Legiſlature for their Concurrence. Now ſuppoſe three or four Pariſhes of the Church of England ſhould deſire to have a Biſhop, who ſhall be no Expenſe to the Community among them, to ordain and govern their Miniſters, to confirm among them, and by theſe Means to help them in *their* Road to Heaven, will you ſay that theſe three or four Pariſhes ſhall not have ſuch a Biſhop to help them in *their* Road to Heaven, without applying to the Legiſlature for a new Law on the Occaſion? If you do, you muſt ſay that *the Church of Scotland* is already tolerated, but the *Church of England* wants yet to be tolerated here; and cannot expect to have ſo neceſſary an Officer, as it deems a Biſhop to be, even by the Indulgence of the General Court, but muſt apply, before it can have that Officer, to the Legiſlature. If this be ſo, where is your *religious Liberty?* Or, how is every Man here left to enjoy the *Right*, which you affirm belongs to *Mankind*, of *purſuing that Road to Heaven which appears to them to be the beſt and moſt direct?* The Church of Scotland, if eſtabliſhed here, would not refuſe to Epiſcopalians the Liberty of having a Biſhop among them. It is well known that the Roman Catholicks in Canada have their Biſhops; nor is the Settlement of *Moravians* in America denied the Liberty of having their Biſhops among them.

You repreſent the *Juriſdiction* of a Biſhop as quite a new Thing here. Some of the *patriotick Proteſters*, whom you celebrate, plead their Oath of canonical Obedience to the Biſhop of London againſt the propoſed Epiſcopate, and applaud the preſent Government of our *excellent Dioceſan* for being *mild, juſt, and equitable.* How will your admired Proteſters, and you, ſettle this Point between yourſelves? But that is no Affair of mine. You talk of an *eſtabliſhed* Church here. Conſult two or three of the firſt Pages of the Virginia Laws; you will find that this *eſtabliſhed* Church is no other than *the Church of England.* Can, Sir, the Church of England be *eſtabliſhed* here without *eſtabliſhing the Juriſdiction of a Biſhop?* I think it agreeable to the Spirit and Stile of our firſt Legiſlators, and of their Laws, ſtill in Force, to ſay that the Reaſon why we had not an Epiſcopate here at firſt was becauſe we could not have one *until God ſhall pleaſe to turn his Majeſty's pious Thought towards us*, and provide (a Biſhop for us, as well as) *a better Supply of Miniſters among us.* For farther Satisfaction on this Head, relating to the Juriſdiction of a Biſhop, I refer you to the Secretary's Office, where you will find the King's Commiſſion to Biſhop Gibſon, to exerciſe epiſcopal Juriſdiction over the Clergy here, recorded. Hence you may clearly diſcern that this Plan of a Biſhop's exerciſing Authority over the Clergy here, without exerciſing any whatever over Perſons of other Denominations, is no *new*, but an old Affair in this Colony; nay, I believe it is an old Affair alſo in other Colonies. I am well informed that Commiſſary *Gardner* long ago held an eccleſiaſtical Court in *South Carolina*, to deprive a Clergyman. And I make no Doubt but other Commiſſaries, in other Provinces, have long ago held the like Courts for the like Purpoſes. What you ſay of an eccleſiaſtical Court, that was held here under the Biſhop of London's Authority, I will now tranſcribe. "It is true I

"remember some Years ago a Farce was acted in a Corner, by a Commissary and two Reverend Assessors, as the Gentleman dignifies them, "about a Clergyman; but when the Catastrophe was expected, their "Reverences discovered they had acted without Authority, and sneaked "from their Corner, to the great Diversion of the Auditory." This, it must be allowed, is a very humorous Account of an ecclesiastical Court. But what does the humorous Account amount to, more than this, that an ecclesiastical Court has been held here, of which you were a Witness; that this Court consisted of Clergymen; that these Clergymen met without any of that Pomp and Apparatus which you seem so much to dread from an ecclesiastical Court in other Parts of your Letter; that they were a Subject of Ridicule to the Lay Part of the Auditory; and that they proceeded with so harmless a Lenity as to occasion you from hence to dispute the Existence of the Court? With Respect to the Court's breaking up without proceeding to Sentence, it was caused, I am told, by the Compromise of the Parties, and not by the Court's Consciousness of acting without Authority. Such Courts as these, though of a little more Resolution, perhaps, with Regard to Offenders among the Clergy, we desire to see again; Courts consisting of Clergymen to censure, suspend, and deprive Clergymen; Courts that meet without any exceptionable Pomp; Courts that may safely be laughed at and ridiculed by any Persons, except the Clergy, whenever these Persons are disposed to throw aside the Restraint of Decency; and Courts that shall have no Existence respecting any besides the Clergy.

As to what you say on the Topick of Dedication, or Consecration of Churches, I am, perhaps, not so hard to please on this Head as you may imagine. Observe, this was not a Reason for an American Episcopate brought by me, but by my Opponent, that he might divert himself with shooting down a Mark of his own setting up. This Reason is not dignified with any Mention in our Plan of an American Episcopate. You allow that Persons, in certain Circumstances, may be indulged with the Consecration of a Church. This is all that I want you to allow; except it be this, that since the King cannot be expected to be brought over hither, on such an Errand, the Business may be done by *Zadok*, as the next proper Officer; or, if he will not come, by some Officer inferiour to him. If you will be so kind as to allow this, I will allow you, on the other Hand, that the consecrating Person, whoever he be, ought to manage this Affair after a quite different Manner from that in which *Laud* proceeded on the like Occasion, or else he had better let the Business alone altogether.

I do not find that there is much Difference between you and me concerning the Dispute that subsists about the General Court. It seems I have said that this Dispute is *whether the General Court had not better take upon them the Exercise of ecclesiastical Authority than leave it altogether unexercised.* You say the Dispute is *whether the Law establishing the General Court gives that Court Jurisdiction in ecclesiastical as well as civil Causes or not.* Certainly this latter Dispute, if I do not greatly mistake, includes the former. This, I think, must appear, to every One, to be the Case, who considers that the sole End of the Dispute is whether the General Court are now to begin, or not, to punish a Clergyman, as an ecclesiastical Person, by Censure, Suspension, and Deprivation.

Before I conclude, permit me to take Notice that I harbour no ill Will against you; and that I have no mean Opinion either of your Knowledge of the Law, or of your Talents for writing. But I can admire your Abilties through the Mist of your Prejudices; yet, without Rapture, and without suffering myself to be involved in the Mist of your Prejudices. You conclude with a Prayer no less just than warm, though I think not general enough. Indulge me with the Liberty of amending it, after the following Manner. *Good Lord, of thy infinite Mercy, we beseech thee to save and protect the American Colonies from all Tyranny, civil as well as ecclesiastical, temporal as well as spiritual, and also from the direful Effects of Confusion and Anarchy.* To this Prayer, thus amended, let all the People pronounce, as I most heartily do, AMEN.

Advertisements.

NORFOLK, *July* 1, 1771.

AT our *RUM DISTILLERY* here may be had a constant Supply of that Article, and MOLOSSES, which we will sell on the lowest Terms. Those who favour us with their Orders may depend upon being well used; and they will please to address them to Mr. *William Calderhead*, who conducts the Business of the Distillery, or to

JAMIESON, CAMPBELL, CALVERT, & Company.

A HUNDRED very likely SLAVES will be sold at *Richmond*, on *Friday* the 12th Instant, upon reasonable Credit. Great Bargains for ready Money, Tobacco, or Merchants Notes payable in *October* next. An undoubted Title will be made by

1 DAVID ROSS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4, 1771.

ANTHONY SINGLETON, Jeweller and Goldsmith, begs Leave to acquaint the Publick that he has just opened Shop opposite to the RALEIGH Tavern, where such as please to favour him with their Custom may depend upon being furnished with all Sorts of Work in those Branches on reasonable Terms, executed in the neatest, most fashionable, and Workman-like Manner.

*** MOURNING RINGS made on the shortest Notice.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4, 1771.

ANY Person well acquainted with Plantation Business, that comes properly recommended, may have very good Encouragement by applying to

2 WILLIAM FINNIE.

HANOVER Town, *July* 1, 1771.

IMPORTED in the *Liberty*, Captain *James Walker*, in *March* last, a Box marked AP with a Crow's Foot, No A, containing FINE HATS, which has not yet come to Hand. Any Person who gives Intelligence of the same will much oblige

ADAMS & PARKE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 25, 1771.

THOMAS HOLMES, Saddler and Harness Maker, hereby informs the Publick that he has opened Shop opposite to the *Long Ordinary*, where he intends carrying on his Business in all its Branches; and as he has just imported a large Assortment of Materials in his Way, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom may depend upon having their Work done in the neatest and best Manner, and on very reasonable Terms.

KING and QUEEN, *July* 1, 1771.

BEING determined to remove, as soon as I can make it convenient, into the Frontiers, this is to acquaint the Publick that I have a Tract of Land on *Mattapony* River, known by the Name of FLEET's FERRY, containing a Thousand Acres of high Land and Marsh, which I would sell. There are good Buildings, great Plenty of different Sorts of Fruits, and it is a pleasant Situation. The Ferry is worth about fifty Pounds a Year, it is one of the best Fisheries on the River, and there is a good Gristmill near the House.——I have also another Tract for Sale, about four Miles distant, and near *King* and *Queen* Courthouse, containing three Hundred and sixty six Acres, whereupon are all necessary Buildings for a Quarter, with great Plenty of fine Fruits.——They will be sold together, or separate, as Purchasers may incline; and Credit will be allowed for Part of the Money. For Terms apply to me, living at the Ferry.

WILLIAM FLEET.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, on* Friday *the* 20th *of* September, *if fair, otherwise next fair Day, on the Premises,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND containing upwards of eight Hundred Acres of high and low Grounds, lying on *Buckskin* Creek, in the County of *Dinwiddie*, within twenty Miles of *Petersburg*, being the Land whereon the Subscriber now lives, with very good Improvements thereon, and to be entered on at *Christmas* next. It is very convenient to Church, Mill, and Courthouse. One Third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, or Merchants Notes payable in the *October* General Court; the Residue to be paid at two annual Payments. The Situation is remarkably pleasant, and very healthy; it is well calculated for farming, being extremely good for Stocks of all Kinds, and with a small Quantity of Manure produces good Tobacco. The Purchasers are to give Bond and Security.

JOHN JONES.

WARWICK, *July* 1, 1771.

WHEREAS I bought a Negro Man, named CHARLES, of *Spencer Thomas*, who promised to get me a Right to him from Colonel *Gaskins* of *Northumberland*, in whom he said it lay, by the last *Oyer* Court, when the Money was due; and whereas the said *Thomas* has since applied for the Money, without producing a proper Right to the said Slave, this is to inform whoever it may concern that whenever I get a good Title made to me the Money shall be paid.

JOHN FOULER.

For SALE,

THE Plantation whereon *William Stubbs* formerly lived, in *Gloucester* County, containing between three and four Hundred Acres, upon which is a good Dwellinghouse, and some Outhouses. Any One inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Lewis Booker*, in *Gloucester*.—I will likewise sell the Land where I now live, in *Amelia*, with the Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Stock, on eighteen Months Credit.

NELSON JONES.

To be RENTED *for one Year, or a Term of Years, and may be entered on in three Months,*

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouses, which are now occupied by the Subscriber. There are six Acres and a Half of Land, a good Dwellinghouse with all necessary Outhouses, Storehouse with a Counting Room, a Lumber House forty by twenty, and an exceeding good Garden. The Whole will be put in the best Repair and Order, and any Alterations or Additions that may be judged needful will be made to the Storehouse. Any Person inclinable to rent the same may know the Terms by applying to JOHN AUSTIN FINNIE.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houses should not be rented, I would dispose of them. The Terms of Payment, in that Case, would be made very easy to the Purchaser.

CABIN POINT, *June* 26, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Plantation in *Bute* County, *North Carolina*, some Time in *July* last, a Negro Fellow named WILL. He is about thirty eight Years of Age, thick set, and well made, much scared with Whipping, and one of his great Toes off, I believe, at the second Joint. He formerly belonged to Colonel *John Tabb*, deceased, of *Elizabeth City*, and is supposed to be lurking in that Neighbourhood, or that of Mrs. *Lydia Jones* of the said County, who owns a Brother to the said Negro. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows, will be given for apprehending and securing him in any of his Majesty's Jails, or FIVE POUNDS if he be taken out of the Colony.

Also run away from my Plantation in *Prince George*, about the Beginning of this Month, a Negro Lad named BACCHUS. He is thick set, and well made, about seventeen or eighteen Years of Age, and speaks broken *English*. I understand he has been taken up at *Sewell's Point*, but made his Escape, and will probably do it again, if taken up, without the utmost Precaution. I am apprehensive he is endeavouring to make out of the Country, having made an Attempt of that Kind once before. Whoever apprehends him, and will commit him to Jail, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if taken up out of the Colony FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN AUSTIN FINNIE.

RUN away from the Subscriber in *Culpeper*, near *Thornton's* Pass, on the 30th of *May* last, a Convict Servant named PETER BACHELOR, an *Englishman*, about three and twenty Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a sturdy Fellow, of a clear and ruddy Complexion, has black Hair, and blue Eyes. He had on a new Felt Hat, an Osnabrug Shirt, old Leather Breeches patched in the Seat with *Virginia* Cloth, and a Pair of turned Pumps made of Dogskin, with the Hair outward. It is supposed that he has taken with him a Negro Man belonging to Captain *John Strother*, named AVERY, a lusty well set Fellow, five Feet six or seven Inches high, who took with him an old red great Coat, an old red Cloth Waistcoat, and a Felt Hat. They have with them sundry other Clothes. Whoever delivers the said Servant to me shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, besides what the Law allows, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Negro.

JOSEPH STROTHER.

NANSEMOND, *June* 25, 1770.

AS the Partnership of the Subscribers will expire next *August*, it is earnestly requested that all those who are indebted to them, either in this Colony or in *North Carolina*, may come and settle their Balances immediately, by Payment or Specialty. Those who have any Demands against them are desired to make them known, and they shall be adjusted. All who settle their Accounts as above shall meet with the greatest Indulgence, but such as fail may depend upon their Accounts being put into an Attorney's Hands, without Delay; which Proceeding will be very disagreeable to

Their obliged humble Servants,

WILLIAM HAMILTON & Company.

¶ The Business will be carried on, both in this Colony and in *North Carolina*, and the same good Usage and Indulgence may be expected, as formerly, under the Firm of

JOHN HAMILTON & Company.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 24, 1771.

I INTEND for ENGLAND next Month, and shall leave all my Business with Mr, WILLIAM TEMPLEMAN.

CHARLES YATES.

DINWIDDIE County, *June* 20, 1771.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of my Bond to *William Irbey* for fifty Pounds, due on the 17th of this Instant, as I will not pay it before his Wife gives up her Dower in a Piece of Land which I purchased from the said *Irbey*.

JESSE LEE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 27, 1771.

ON *Thursday* the 18th of next Month will be sold to the highest Bidder, upon Credit till the 30th of *October* 1772, the HOUSE and LOT whereon Mr. THOMAS CRAIG now lives. Bond and good Security, bearing Interest from the 20th of *August* next, will be required, at which Time the Premises will be delivered up.—— And on *Monday* the 12th of *August* will be sold, upon six Months Credit for all Sums above twenty Shillings, all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and five LOTS of GROUND in *Bell-Craig* Street. Bond and Security will be required.

HENRY DIXON, Trustee for the Creditors.

JUNE 18, 1771.

IT would greatly oblige me if the different Gentlemen who are my Creditors would meet, or appoint some One for them who should, at *Westmoreland* Court in *August* next, that Something may be done for their general Satisfaction. —— I am willing to do whatever my present Circumstances will admit of for that Purpose, and it is a Hardship that One so inclined should still be distressed by them.

GILBERT CAMPBELL.

WHEREAS *James Blount*, Esquire, one of the Representatives for *Chowan* County, in *North Carolina*, hath lately reported that Mr. HENRY DONE, Baptist Minister near *Edenton*, in the County and Province aforesaid, some Time ago, in his Travels to the southward of *Carolina*, appointed a Meeting, and borrowed the Sum of ten Pounds Proclamation Money, and not only disappointed the Meeting, but came off in a clandestine Manner with the said Money, and some other Reports of the like Nature, which Reports the said *Henry Done* challengeth the said *James Blount* to prove, or else to remain upon Record not only the Reporter of the said Falsity, but the Author of it.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on* Saturday *the* 13th *of* July *next, at the House of* DANIEL BAXTER *in* Williamsburg,

ABOUT two Hundred Yards of white and brown Linen, sixty Yards of very good six-Quarter Cloth, Mens and Womens Shoes, three Barrels of Starch, two Barrels of *New York* Beer, twelve Firkins of Butter, eight Boxes of Candles, about a Hundred Weight of Chocolate, two very good *Italian* Chairs, an excellent Chair Horse, &c. &c. &c. Credit until the 25th of *October* next will be allowed for all Sums above twenty five Shillings, upon Bond and Security.

WHEREAS Mr. *William Hamlin*, lately deceased, by his certain Indenture, bearing Date the fourth Day of *April* last, did convey unto Colonel *Theodorick Bland*, and myself, one undivided Moiety of eighteen Hundred Acres of Land, with a Forge and Water Gristmill thereon, being the capital Prize drawn in Colonel *Bernard Moore's* Lottery, in Trust, for the Payment of certain particular Debts therein mentioned, and also for the Payment and Discharge of all his other honest, just, and fair Debts, provided his Creditors, within three Months from the 13th of the said Month of *April*, would, by Writing under their Hands, accede to and desire to come within the said Trust; and whereas also Mr. *Hamlin* thought proper to appoint me Executor of his last Will and Testament, which several Trusts I would willingly execute with strict Justice to his Creditors, and to his Estate, I do therefore give this publick Information of the Trust aforesaid, that all those to whom he is indebted may have an Opportunity of claiming the Advantage intended them, requesting as well such Creditors as desire to be comprehended within the said Trust, as those who do not, that they will immediately signify their Resolutions respecting the same to me, and at the same Time acquaint me with the Sum and Nature of their several Demands, that I may endeavour to make proper Provision for the Payment of all his Debts, in due Order. And as it appears from his Books that his outstanding Debts are considerable, I do most earnestly entreat his Debtors to be speedy in an honest Settlement and Discharge of their respective Balances. This Justice to his Estate I think I have a Right to expect from his honest and grateful Debtors, in Return for the Lenity and Indulgence they experienced in his Lifetime.

By this Method I must also inform Mr. *Hamlin's* Clients, that, being possessed of all his Papers, I do propose (with their Approbation) to finish his Causes in the several Courts of *Charles City*, *Chesterfield*, *Prince George*, *Dinwiddie*, and *Sussex*, except such as I was employed in against him, which I shall deliver up to the Care of some other Attornies. And as it will be impossible for them, or myself, to conduct intricate Causes properly without Instructions, I request that the Parties will lose no Time in furnishing me with full Information about their Suits, that I may endeavour to do them Justice. Those who disapprove of my conducting their Business, or have, during Mr. *Hamlin's* tedious Indisposition, or since his Death, employed other Attornies, will please to direct how I shall dispose of their Papers.

I find that through Mr. *Hamlin's* Kindness, and for Want of a fixed Abode, many of his Books, and other Things, are lent out, and otherwise dispersed amongst his Acquaintances, which will render the Collection of them very difficult, if not impracticable, without their Information and Assistance, I therefore hope that all those who are in Possession of any of his Books, or other Things, will speedily contrive me Notice thereof, and the most convenient Opportunities of procuring them.

JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

N. B. For the Advantage of the Creditors, I will extend the Time limited for their Accession to the Trust until the tenth Day of *October* next.

For SALE *or* CHARTER,

A NEW BRIG, lying at *Portsmouth*, lately launched, double decked, forty seven Feet Keel, twenty Feet Beam, seven Feet ten Inches clear in the Hold, and three Feet one Inch and a Half clear between Decks, has a long Quarter Deck, takes in her Mainmast, Outside Joiners Work finished, with her Spars, has Quarter Badges, and a Head fixed. For Terms apply to Mr. *John Greenwood*, at *Norfolk*, or to the Subscriber.

2 DAVID PORTER.

For SALE, *and may be entered upon in* October *next,*

FOUR Hundred and fifty Acres of Land within three Miles of *Cabin Point*, well watered and timbered. Upon it is a tolerable good Dwelling house, two very fine Barns, all other necessary Outhouses, with Apple and Peach Orchards. it is convenient to Church, and constant Mills. The Plantation is in Order for Cropping with three or four Hands, and would suit a Tradesman. Long Credit will be allowed for greatest Part of the Money; and the Land may be seen, at any Time, by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises.

SAMPSON COLLIER.

To be SOLD *at* King William *Courthouse, on* Monday *the* 12th *of* August *next, being Court Day, at publick Auction, or at any Time before by private Sale, under a Deed of Trust from Mr.* William Hamlin, *lately deceased,*

ONE undivided Moiety, or Half Part, of eighteen Hundred Acres of LAND, with a FORGE and WATER GRISTMILL thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of *King* and *Queen*; which said Land, Forge, and Mill, were drawn as a Prize in Colonel *Bernard Moore's* Lottery, by the said *Hamlin*, and *Philip Parr Edmondson*, Gentleman. The Terms to be made known at the Time of Sale.

5 THOMAS BLAND.
JOHN RUFFIN, Junior.

COMMITTED to the Jail of AUGUSTA, an outlandish Negro Fellow, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, is likely, well made, but cannot speak *English* well enough to tell his Master's Name. He had on an old blue Frock, very short, old blue Breeches, Osnabrug Shirt, and a white Woollen Cap. Also committed to the said Jail, on Suspicion of being a Runaway Servant, an *Irishman* who calls himself JAMES TOBIN, and answers the Description of a Person of his Name advertised some Time ago by the Jailer of *Amherst*, who had confessed himself to be a Runaway Servant belonging to Captain *Somerville*. The Apparel he now hath on is a blue Cloth Coat with yellow carved Buttons, an old striped Cotton Waistcoat, old Leather Breeches, coarse Shirt, and a Half-worn Castor Hat. The Owners are desired to pay Charges, and take them away.

GEORGE MATTHEWS, Sheriff.

BUCKINGHAM, *June* 10, 1771.

RUN away from the Subscriber's Plantation in *Bedford*, on the 7th of *May* last, a squat made black *African* Fellow, named WILL, marked in the Cheeks according to the Custom of his Country, speaks *English*, *French*, and I believe *Spanish*, and has been bred a Sailor. When he went off he had on, or carried with him, a Coat of Plains, a Sailor's blue Jacket, and a Felt Hat. It is thought he will make for *Norfolk*, as he came from that Place. Masters of Vessels are desired to beware of harbouring him. I will give FIVE POUNDS Reward if he is delivered to me in *Buckingham*, or FIFTY SHILLINGS if secured in any Prison, so as I may get him, or delivered to Mr. *James Lyle*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

THOMAS ROBERTS.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Lancaster*, on the 24th of *December* last, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at work in *Norfolk* for some Time past, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hostler and Gardener; and what may detect him sooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelsome and saucy. Whoever will secure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence so that I may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me TEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.

JOHN WORMELEY.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, last *March*, a red bay three Year old FILLY with a Star in her Forehead, one or both hind Feet white, about four Feet five or six Inches high, neither docked nor branded. She carried with her a Year old dark bay COLT with a blaze Face, one or both hind Feet white. The Filly was raised at my Plantation on *Meherrin* River, *Brunswick* County, where I imagine they would have gone, as they were seen together making that Way, if they had not been stopped by some ill disposed Person. FORTY SHILLINGS Reward will be given for each to the Person that will bring them to me, in *Prince George* County.

NATHANIEL HARRISON.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, in the Fresh, a SHIP's BOAT, about fifteen Feet Keel, painted red the Inside, and yellow without; had four Oars, and a Piece of two Inch Pine Plank in her. The Owner may have her by applying to me, in *Surry* County.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a middle sized bay HORSE, very poor, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, and appears to have been lately worked in a Waggon, being much cut with Harness. Pound, and appraised to fifty five Shillings.

WILLIAM POPE.

POETS CORNER.

AMYNTOR *and* FLORELLA.

AMYNTOR lov'd a Maiden fair,
Florella was her Name;
The Youth was blithe and debonnaire,
The Damsel was the same.
Of equal Worth their Parents were,
For Actions good and great;
To practice Virtue all their Care,
Despising Pomp and State.
Fell Discord's Form was never seen
Within their Gates to rove,
Or Enmity to step between
And check their friendly Love.
O what a Heaven on Earth is this!
Where Neighbours thus unite;
Where Friendship spreads her balmy Bliss,
And gives the Soul Delight.
Each view'd their Child with tendereſt Love,
The Daughter and the Son;
To join, by Marriage Bands, they strove,
Two Families in one.
No Nymph was like Florella seen;
Who saw her, surely lov'd:
And such Amyntor's graceful Mien,
He was by all approv'd.
From Childhood they each other knew,
At first by Friendship mov'd;
As Years increas'd they fonder grew,
And found at last they lov'd.
But soon, by Envy, Tales were spread,
To give this Couple Pain;
How he caress'd some other Maid,
And she some other Swain.
Some Fiend this Artifice devis'd
They quickly jealous grew;
They fear'd, they doubted, they surmis'd,
And Fancy stamp'd it true.
"What, is he false (Florella said)
"Whom I believ'd so true?
"Does he forsake his faithful Maid,
"Some other to pursue?
"Where are the plighted Vows he made,
"Ten Thousand Times and more?
"When oft beneath the Woodbine Shade,
"To Constancy he swore?
"Adieu, thou Phantom, Happiness!
"I give thee to the Wind;
"No more shall Love my Heart distress,
"Or Man enslave my Mind.
"Some Cottage shall conceal my Shame,
"From Envy far remov'd,
"Where I'll repeat Amyntor's Name,
"Whom once I dearly lov'd.
"Though false, may he be happy yet,
"and live from Anguish free;
"I may forgive, but ca'nt forget,
"His Cruelty to me."
Then straight she left her Father's Home,
And sought a lonely Way;
Resolv'd through secret Paths to roam,
Obscur'd from open Day:
Where haply she might find Relief,
From agonizing Wo;
Or wait till Death should end her Grief,
In silent Shades below.
Her sudden Flight was soon made known
In Tears, Amyntor said,
"Where is the dear Florella, flown,
"And wherefore is she fled?
"Alas! she leaves me thus forlorn,
"To bless some Rival's Arms,
"And treats my faithful Love with Scorn;
"The Thought my soul alarms!
"Is all her Kindness come to this?
"And thus my Love repaid?
"Adieu, fond Hope, of endless Bliss,
"Adieu, thou fickle Maid!
"And though forsaken thus by thee,
"I yet confess thy Power;
"May he thou seek'st adore like me,
"And love till Life's last Hour.
"But should the Swain thou mean'st to bless,
"Like thee, inconstant prove,
"Thou then will know what deep Distress
"Awaits on slighted Love.
"May no such Torments rend thy Breast,
"But happy may'st thou live,
"And all those Blessings with thee rest
"That Love and Life can give."
This said, he sought, at Dead of Night,
Those Banks where Isis flows;
Resolving, ere Return of Light,
To finish all his Woes.
There, leaning o'er a Poplar Bough,
Oppress'd with Grief he stood;
And said, while Tears began to flow,
Which mingled with the Flood,
"Hear, hear, ye Gods, my last, last Prayer!
"The only Boon I crave;
"Forgive Florella, perjur'd Fair,
"Though cruel to her Slave.
"Should she relent when 'tis too late,
"And wish me to return,
"Conceal from her my hapless Fate,
"Nor ever let her mourn."
Then bending o'er the River's Side,
With lifted Hands to Heaven,
Before he join'd the rapid Tide,
He begg'd to be forgiven.
"Forbear, rash Man (a Voice now cry'd)
"You know not what you do;
"Some Fiend Florella has bely'd,
"For she, alas! is true.
"And know, Amyntor, lovely Youth,
"Florella now is here;
"To crown thy Constancy and Truth,
"And banish every Fear."
"O! well (he said) I know that Voice!
"O Ecstasy divine!
"And is Amyntor still thy Choice,
"And wilt thou then be mine?
"And art thou true, thou dear lost Maid!
"What Falsehood I believ'd!"
"No more, no more (Florella said)
"We both have been deceiv'd."
"No more, my Love, my Life, he cry'd,
"Shall Jealousy's Alarms
"This bless'd Reunion ere divide."
Then clasp'd her in his Arms.
"And now (he said) in Joy and Love,
"We'll pass each fleeting Hour;
"And every Heart-felt Rapture prove,
"Till Life shall be no more."

HIS Majesty's Postmaster General having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be closed, at the Post Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first *Tuesday* in every Month, and despatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Postmaster General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

For CHARTER,

A VESSEL from three Hundred and sixty to four Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco Burthen. For Terms apply to *John* and *Jonathan Eilbeck*, in *Norfolk*.

MARGARET HUNTER,
MILLINER, WILLIAMSBURG,

HEREBY informs her Friends and Customers that she is removed to the Corner Store in Doctor *Carter*'s Brick House, where she carries on the Millinery Business in all its Branches; also makes Ladies Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, and Cardinals, and mounts Fans in the neatest Manner. ——She has for Sale a great Variety of MILLINERY, TOYS, *Strasburg*, Rappee, *Weston*'s, and *Scotch* SNUFF, *&c. &c. &c.* Orders from the Country will be faithfully and punctually executed, on the most reasonable Terms.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20, 1771.

IF JAMES FESKIN, a Weaver by Trade, who sailed from *Port Glasgow* the latter End of last Year, or the Beginning of this, for *Virginia*, will apply to the Subscriber, at Mr. *Robert Nicolson*'s, he will hear of Something to his Satisfaction.

PETER FESKIN.

Just IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subscriber at* RICHMOND,

ALL Sorts of DRUGS and MEDICINES, and most Things wanted in that Way, *Anderson*'s and *Lockyer*'s Pills, *Hill*'s Balsam of Honey, *Turlington*'s Balsam of Life, *Douglass*'s Tincture for cleaning and preserving the Teeth and Gums, Salop, Zink, Argol, and a great Variety of other Articles.

As the Medicines from this Shop have in general given Satisfaction, and as it will be fully supplied twice in the Year, it is hoped Customers will be pleased still to continue, and every Care possible shall be taken to deserve it.

A. B. STRACHAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 3, 1771.

IF any of the Descendents of *John Hellier*, who came to *Virginia* many Years ago, from *Bristol*, in *Great Britain*, and settled on the Freshes of *Rappahannock* River, will apply to me in *Fredericksburg*, they be informed of a particular Inquiry made after them, perhaps much to their Advantage.——I have received Information of a Family of the Name of *Hilliard*, who came from *Bristol*, and formerly settled in the Neighbourhood of the late Colonel *Turner*, on *Rappahannock*. If any of that Family are alive, perhaps they may be able to reconcile the Difference of the Name from convincing Circumstances, as there is so great a Similitude in the Sound.

ROGER DIXON.

For SALE,
And may be entered on immediately,

THE LOT and HOUSES, near *Cabin Point* Warehouses, at present occupied by Mr. *Walter Peter*. There are four Acres of Land well enclosed, a good Dwellinghouse, with all necessary Outhouses, also a Storehouse, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houses. Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms by applying to

Tf JAMES BUCHANAN.

N. B. If the above Lot and Houses are not sold they will be rented for a Term of Years, not exceeding three.

To be SOLD, *on the 8th of* July, *by* J. KIDD, *Upholsterer, Appraiser, and Auctioneer, at his House known by the Name of* Custis's, *in* Williamsburg,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, the Property of a Gentleman who has left off Housekeeping. Credit will be allowed until *December* for all Sums above twenty Shillings, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security.

*** At the same Place Gentlemen may be accommodated with good LODGINGS, exactly suitable to those who make Choice of Retirement after the Fatigues of Business. I have an excellent CLOVER PASTURE adjoining my House, well secured. Gentlemen may depend on being charged at the most reasonable Rates.

RICHMOND, *June* 11, 1771.

RUN away from Mr. *Gabriel Penn*'s, about the 25th of *April* last, an outlandish Negro Fellow, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, who cannot speak *English*. He had on, when he went away, a blue woollen Shirt over an Osnabrug One, and a Pair of Trousers. Whoever can secure him, or give me Information where I may get him again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides what the Law allows. I will give a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS on his being delivered to Mr. *Thomas Lumpkin*, at the said *Gabriel Penn*'s, or to me in *Richmond*.

JOHN BROOKE.

STOLEN from *Petersburg*, on the 23d of *May* last, a black Mare seven Years old, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, a natural Pacer, with a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, a Star in her Forehead, and one of her hind Feet white, but not branded. Whoever brings the said Mare to *Edward Stabler* in *Petersburg*, or to the Subscriber on *Hatcher*'s Run, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, seventeen HOGS, eleven of which are marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left; the other six unmarked. Posted, and appraised to four Pounds ten Shillings.

JOSEPH PETTY, Senior.

DUMFRIES, *June* 6, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subscriber carried on a Trade in *Charles* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, in Company with *John Semple*, now of *Prince William* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, from the Year 1757 to the Year 1763, when the Partnership was dissolved; and in the Year 1760 the said *Semple* purchased of Messr. *John Carlyle* and *John Dalton*, for the Behoof of that Concern, a Lot of Land in the Town of *Alexandria*, for which the Subscriber paid the Purchase Money, by *Semple*'s Bill of Exchange drawn on him on Account of the Company, on which Lot the Company made several valuable Improvements; and afterwards, in the Year 1764, the said *Semple* took a Deed in his own Name for the said Lot and Improvements; and whereas, by the Articles of Copartnership, the said *Semple* bound himself not to draw any Money or Effects from that Concern, until the whole Debts due by it were fully satisfied, and totally paid off: This, therefore, is to forewarn any Person or Persons whatsoever from taking any Assignment of the said Lot, without the Consent of the Subscriber, who solely manages and transacts the Business of the said Partnership (Mr. *Semple* not having had any Management therein these six Years past) otherwise his or their Right will be of no Validity, as I shall dispute the Title *John Semple* may presume to assign him or them, it being diametrically repugnant to the Spirit, Meaning, and express Words of the said Articles of Copartnership, recorded in *Charles* County aforesaid.

6 JAMES LAWSON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber in *York* County, about a Mile below *Williamsburg*, on the first of *May* last, a dark bay HORSE about thirteen Hands and a Half high, about ten Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a little White under his right hind Footlock, branded on the off Buttock W G, and is a natural Pacer. Whoever conveys the said Horse to me, or gives me Intelligence where I may get him, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JAMES COSBY.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, May 7, 1771.

Thomas Blackmore, Dorsey Penticost, Thomas Speake, James Lindsey, Nathaniel Barrett, and *Thomas Waddington*, Plaintiffs, against *James Fowler*, of the Province of *Pennsylvania, Edward Snickers, Thomas Colston, George Jump, Joseph Eldridge, William Bilbrew, Stephen Johnson, David Ashley*, and *Thomas Shepherd*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *James Fowler* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, it is ordered that the other Defendants, who have Effects of the said *Fowler* in their Hands, as is suggested, do no pay, convey away, or secrete such Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the same; but that they deliver up such Effects, or so much thereof as will be of Value sufficient to satisfy the Demand of the Plaintiffs, unto the said Plaintiffs, upon their giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of such Effects, in such Manner, and to such Persons as the Court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the said Defendant (*Fowler*) do appear here on the first Day of the next Court, to answer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inserted in the *Virginia* GAZETTE, for two Months successively, and published on some Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Church of the Parish of *Frederick*, in the County of *Frederick*; and be also posted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

MIDDLESEX, *May* 7, 1771.

RUN away, a dark Mulatto Man named BARNABY, about five Feet two Inches high. He is artful in his Answers, and has an Impediment in his Speech. Had on a Suit of dark coloured *Russia* Drab. Whoever will apprehend him, and have him committed to Jail, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

AS twelve Months are nearly expired since the Store kept at *Todd*'s, on Account of Messr. *M'Call* and *Ellice*, of *Glasgow*, by the Subscriber, has been discontinued, it is expected that, such Persons as are indebted there will be ready, upon Application, to discharge their respective Balances; and it may be depended upon that such as do not will be sued, as the Indulgence already given the Customers has been such that no farther can be allowed, or reasonably expected.

I have about fourteen Hundred Pounds Sterling worth of GOODS, which I would sell cheap.

Tf ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

To be SOLD, *on long Credit, the three following Tracts of* LAND, viz.

ONE Tract containing four Hundred Acres, lying in *Spotsylvania* County, on the Head of *Bluff* Run, about eighteen Miles from *Fredericksburg*. One other Tract lying in *Amherst* County, on *Owen*'s Creek, containing four Hundred Acres; it is well timbered, and a good Soil for Tobacco and *Indian* Corn. One Tract lying in *Pittsylvania* County, on *Sycamore* Creek, near Captain *Benjamin Clements*'s, containing two Hundred Acres; this is likewise good Tobacco Land. Any Person inclinable to purchase either of the above Tracts of Land may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Charles Irving*, Merchant in *Albemarle* County, or to the Subscriber in *Richmond* Town. The above Lands are the Property of *John Loving*, Senior, of *Amherst* County, but made over by a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber. Two Years Credit, or longer if required, will be given, on Bond and approved Security.

Tf WILLIAM MITCHELL.

For SALE,
And may be entered on in NOVEMBER *next*,

THE LAND whereon I now live, containing two Hundred and seventy four Acres. It is exceeding good for Grain, Tobacco, *&c.* and lies so level that nine Tenths may be plowed with the greatest Ease. The Improvements on the same consist of a Plantation, in good Order, sufficient for working seven or eight Hands, the Whole lying to the Plow; an Ordinary House fifty four Feet long, finished off in a complete Manner, has three Rooms with Fireplaces below Stairs, besides lodging Rooms, and three Rooms above Stairs, one of which has a Fireplace; a House twenty Feet in Length, and sixteen in Width, with two Rooms below, and one above Stairs, wherein lives the Clerk of the County, and keeps the Office; two Kitchens, one of which is very valuable; a Dairy, Meathouse, Barn, fine strong Stables, Corn Houses, two fine Gardens, of the best sawed Framing and Pales; and, in short, every Convenience that is necessary for the Ordinary and Plantation Uses. There are also, on the same Plantation, two large standing Stores kept, of very considerable Trade; the Storehouses are large and commodious, the cheapest of which did not cost less than a Hundred and fifty Pounds; to each Storehouse belongs a House for the Residence of the Merchants, one of which cost upwards of a Hundred Pounds, the other upwards of seventy five; there also belongs to the Stores fine strong Stables, *&c.* There are two Tailors Shops, with Kitchens, and other Conveniencies, belonging thereto; as also three Blacksmiths Shops, *&c.* The Rents of which, in the Whole, amount pretty considerably. Besides these two Stores on my Plantation, a third, of considerable Trade, is settled (for the Convenience of their Diets, *&c.* in the Ordinary) within, or about, three Hundred Yards from my Ordinary Door, on Land that does not belong to me. This Place is more commodiously situated, and better calculated for Trade, than perhaps any of the back Parts in this Colony at least, if not on the Continent. To every Dwellinghouse, Store, *&c. &c.* (Tailors and Blacksmiths Shops excepted) are good Brick Chimnies, the Houses underpinned with Bricks, and good Cellars, and all in good Repair. The Whole of the Buildings are placed uniform, in Lines and Squares, so as to resemble a Town. None of the Buildings have been built over eight Years, and almost all the valuable Buildings within five Years. The Situation is high, and remarkably healthy, commanding a delightful Prospect of the Mountains and Country round. It lies about eight Miles from *Amherst* Courthouse, on the main *Carolina* Road, which is greatly used by Travellers, and, together with the great Resort of Gentlemen to this Place, consumes as much Liquors as cost me annually three Hundred Pounds, besides Provisions for Men and Beasts. As Persons at a Distance inclining to purchase may better judge whether it would be worth their While to come and see the Place, I think it not amiss to inform them that I will take eight Hundred Pounds for the Place, and give a reasonable Time for Payment, which is many Hundred Pounds below the intrinsick Value of it.

I will also sell to the Purchaser (if required) most of the Furniture belonging to the Ordinary, at least ten good Feather Beds, with Furniture to the same; Walnut and Mohogany Tables, Chairs, *&c. &c.*

16 GABRIEL PENN.

N. B. All the Merchants, Storekeepers, Clerk of the County, their Servants, *&c.* are boarded in the Ordinary, the Profits of which are pretty considerable to me.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of last Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Esquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very stout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in some of his fore Teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Petersburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and bring him to me, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.